

Apterous *Lathrobium* (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae) from the Kii Peninsula in Japan

1. Group of *Lathrobium shingon*

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Abstract Six staphylinid species belonging to the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shingon* from the Kii Peninsula in western Honshu, Japan, are dealt with. Of these, five are described as new species under the names *L.* (s. str.) *matobai*, *L.* (s. str.) *susamiense*, *L.* (s. str.) *yokozeckii*, *L.* (s. str.) *toyodai* and *L.* (s. str.) *hirakuranum*, and the remaining one determined as *L.* (s. str.) *shingon* is recorded from four new habitats with collecting data.

The members of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shingon* Y. WATANABE (1992, p. 193) are similar in general appearance to those of the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *pollens* SHARP (1889, p. 254), but are distinguishable from the latter by different configuration of secondary sexual characters of the abdominal sternites and complicated fused paramere of the genital organ in the male.

Many specimens of this group were obtained by several friends of mine from the Kii Peninsula in central Honshu, Japan. Additional specimens were also obtained from the peninsula by myself. As the result of close examination, they were classified into six species belonging to the group of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shingon*. Of these, five are new to science and the remaining one is determined as *L.* (s. str.) *shingon*. In the present paper, I am going to describe them as new species in addition to new records of habitats with the collecting data of *L.* (s. str.) *shingon*.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial thanks to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO, Visiting Professor at Tokyo University of Agriculture, for his kindness extended to me in various ways. Thanks are also due to Mr. Koji ARAI (=TOYODA), Ranzan-machi, Saitama, Mr. Hajimu ICHIHASHI, Japanese Serow Center, Komono-chô, Mie, Dr. Toshio KISHIMOTO, Japan Wildlife Research Center, Mr. Isao MATOBA, Wakayama Prefectural Museum of Natural History, Mr. Hiroki SATO, Matsuida-machi, Gunma, Mr. Shôtarô TANAKA, Shirahama-chô, Wakayama and Mr. Hideyuki YOKOZEKI, Yokkaichi-shi, Mie, for their kindness in supplying me with the specimens used in this study, and Mr. Arata ISHIZUKA and Tomoyuki TSURU, Tokyo University of Agriculture, for their assistance in taking the photographs inserted in this paper.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *shingon* Y. WATANABE, 1992

[Japanese name: Kôya-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

Lathrobium (s. str.) *shingon* Y. WATANABE, 1992, Elytra, Tokyo, **20**: 193.

This species was originally described by WATANABE on the basis of six males and eleven females obtained on Kôya-san of the Kii Peninsula in central Honshu, Japan.

A number of specimens of this species were obtained at four different localities in the Kii Peninsula by Dr. T. KISHIMOTO, Mr. I. MATOBA, Mr. H. SATO and myself. They are recorded below with the collecting data.

Additional specimens examined. 11♂♂, 12♀♀, Kasuga-yama, Nara Pref., Honshu, Japan, 4~5-V-1969, Y. WATANABE leg.; 2♂♂, 7♀♀, Mt. Wasamata-yama, Kamikitayama, Nara Pref., Honshu, Japan, 28-VI-1998, H. SATO leg.; 4♂♂, 2♀♀, same locality as above (1,100–1,700 m alt.), 11-VII-1999, T. KISHIMOTO leg.; 16♂♂, 5♀♀, Tennô-jinja, Hashimoto-shi, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 6-I-1993, I. MATOBA leg.; 1♂, Mt. Gomadan-zan, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 1-XII-1982, I. MATOBA leg.; 2♂♂, 2♀♀, same locality & collector as above, 2-X-1983; 1♂, same locality & collector as above, 17-II-1985; 2♂♂, same locality & collector as above, 20-X-1985; 1♂, same locality & collector as above, 14-V-1991; 1♂, same locality & collector as above, 22-X-1994; 1♂, 1♀, same locality & collector as above, 14-V-1996.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. The specimens from Kasuga-yama and Mt. Wasamata-yama were obtained by sifting dead leaves accumulated in broadleaved forests. The other specimens from Tennô-jinja and Mt. Gomadan-zan were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter scraped in broadleaved forests.

Lathrobium (s. str.) *matobai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.

[Japanese name: Matoba-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 1, 2, 7–9, 13)

Body length: 7.5–8.0 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.9–4.0 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in body size and facies to *L. shingon* Y. WATANABE from Kôya-san at the western part of the Kii Peninsula, but differs from it in configuration of secondary sexual characters of the abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and in the following points.

Male. Head subquadrate and somewhat depressed above, more transverse (width/length=1.16) with the lateral sides less arcuate than in *L. shingon*; surface more strongly and more coarsely punctured than in *L. shingon*. Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. shingon*, somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.11), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.43) and distinctly broader (pronotum/head=1.10) than head, surface slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. shingon*. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat dilated posteriad, more transverse (width/length=1.13) than

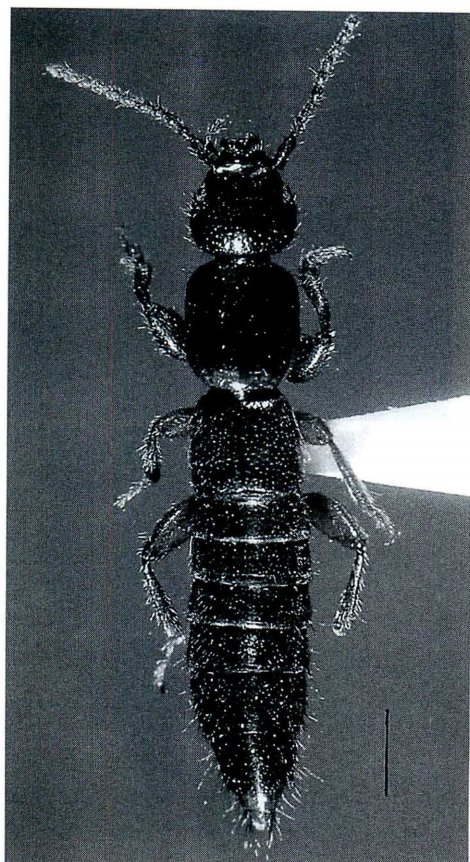
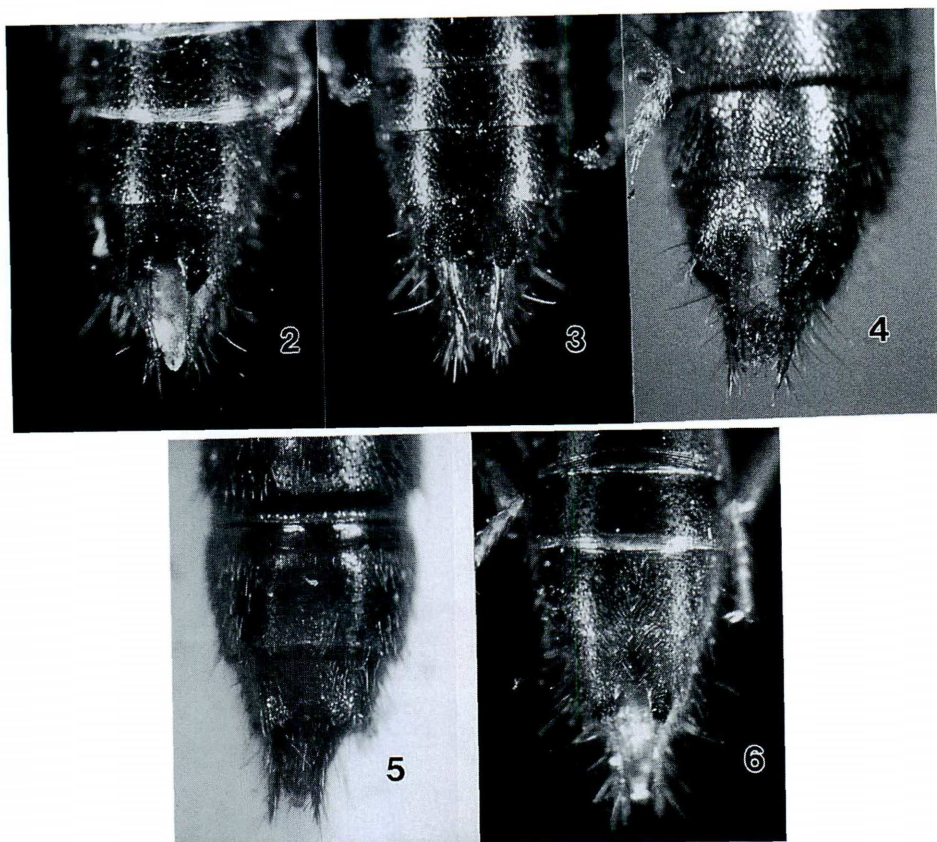


Fig. 1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *matobai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.; ♂, habitus. Scale: 1.0 mm.

in *L. shingon*, distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.80) than though as broad as pronotum; surface more closely and more coarsely punctured than in *L. shingon*. Abdomen elongate, each tergite more coarsely punctured than in *L. shingon*, 8th sternite asymmetrically projected posteriad at each side of the middle of posterior margin, the right projection somewhat longer and narrower than left one, surface of these projections depressed and densely covered with short rigid blackish cilia, interspace between these projections longitudinally depressed and glabrous, and somewhat subtriangularly produced posteriad at the middle of posterior margin, 7th sternite subtruncate at the middle of posterior margin and shallowly, U-shapedly depressed in front of the truncation, surface of the depression with similar punctures and pubescence to those of other parts, 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ relatively broad and elliptical. Median lobe widest at basal fourth and more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, ventral sclerite widest near the middle and more strongly narrowed basad than apicad, left corner projected apicad and acutely pointed, right corner nearly rectangular. Fused paramere remarkably asymmetrical, di-



Figs. 2–6. Secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites in the male.; *L. (s. str.) matobai* sp. nov. (2), *L. (s. str.) susamiense* sp. nov. (3), *L. (s. str.) yokozekii* sp. nov. (4), *L. (s. str.) toyodai* sp. nov. (5), and *L. (s. str.) hirakuranum* sp. nov. (6).

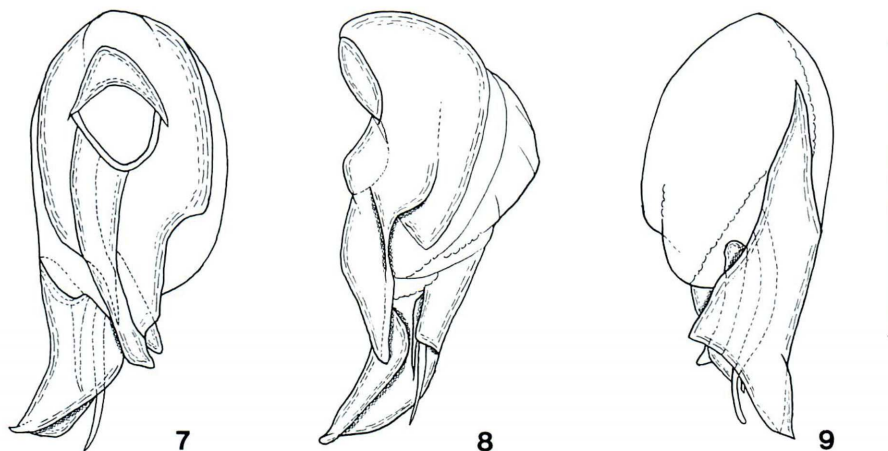
vided into two lobes by a longitudinal carina as seen from the dorsal side, right lobe narrower than the left one.

Genital organ also similar in intricate configuration to that of *L. shingon*, but different from it in the following points: ventral sclerite of median lobe much broader; fused paramere apparently emarginate at the median part as seen from the lateral side.

Female. Similar in facies to the male, though the 8th sternite is produced posteriorly at the median part of posterior margin and gently rounded at the apex, 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Kasuga-jinja, Kainan-shi, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 15–IV–1994, I. MATOBA leg. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as for the holotype. All the specimens of the type series are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Further specimen. 1 ♂, Iseki, Nachi-Katsuura, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan,



Figs. 7–9. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *matobai* sp. nov.; dorsal view (7), lateral view (8), and ventral view (9). Scale. 1.0 mm.

4–II–1993, I. MATOBA leg.

The specimen obtained at Iseki is somewhat different from the type specimens in the much narrower ventral sclerites of the median lobe in the male genital organ, but the difference can be regarded as infraspecific variation.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. The type specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter accumulated in a broadleaved forest of Kasuga-jinja in Kainan-shi.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is given after Mr. Isao MATOBA, who kindly supplied me with the type specimens.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *susamiense* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

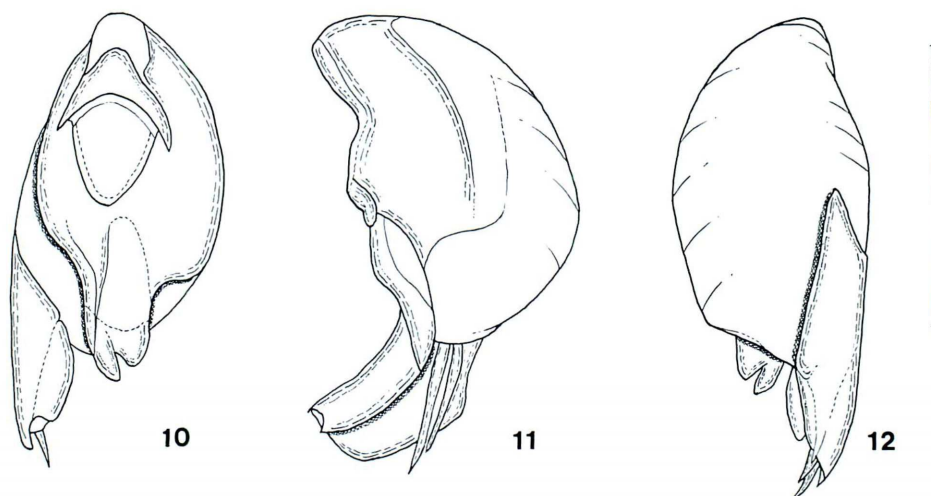
[Japanese name: Susami-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 3, 10–12, 14–15)

Body length: 7.6–8.2 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 4.0–4.1 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Closely similar in general appearance to *L. matobai*, but distinguishable from it by slightly different sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male.

Male. Head subquadrate and somewhat depressed above as in *L. matobai* though a little more strongly narrowed anteriorly than in the latter, a little less transverse (width/length=1.14); lateral sides gently arcuate as in *L. matobai*; surface slightly more coarsely punctured than in *L. matobai*. Antennae similar in articulation to those of *L. matobai*. Pronotum oblong though somewhat narrowed posteriorly in posterior third, a little longer than broad (length/width=1.11), distinctly longer (pronotum/



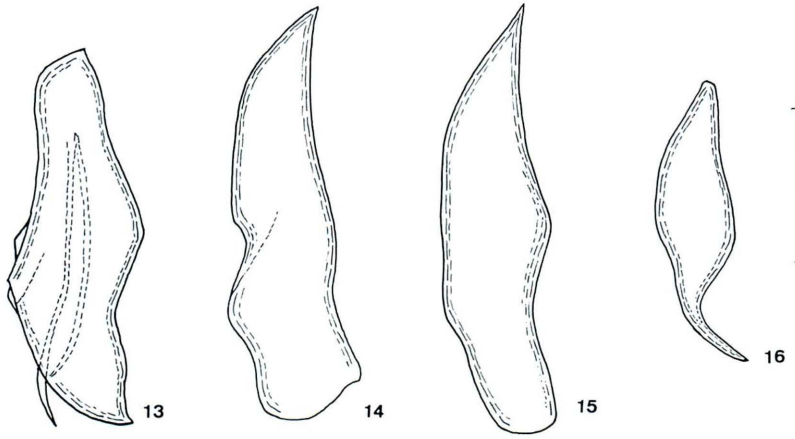
Figs. 10–12. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *susamiense* sp. nov.; dorsal view (10), lateral view (11), and ventral view (12). Scale: 1.0 mm.

head=1.41) and apparently broader (pronotum/head=1.12) than head, surface more coarsely and slightly more closely punctured than in *L. matobai* except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal, slightly dilated posteriad, less transverse (width/length=1.12), somewhat shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.81) than though as broad as pronotum; surface more coarsely and less densely punctured than in *L. matobai*. Abdomen elongate, each tergite less closely and more coarsely punctured than in *L. matobai*; 8th sternite provided with similar secondary sexual characters to those of *L. matobai*, but differs from it in the following details: lateral projections much more distant to each other, posterior margin between the projections feebly bisinuate, more shallowly and more broadly depressed before the sinuation than in *L. matobai*, surface of the depression sparingly with fine brownish pubescence, except for smooth and glabrous narrow space just before posterior margin; 7th sternite with similar sexual character to that of *L. matobai* though the U-shaped depression is somewhat deeper than in *L. matobai*.

Genital organ elliptical. Median lobe widest near the middle and much more strongly narrowed apicad than basad, ventral sclerite widest at the middle and strongly narrowed basad though slightly so apicad as seen from ventral side. Fused paramere strongly asymmetrical, abruptly narrowed apicad in apical fourth when viewed dorsally, apical part divided into two lobes by a notch, left lobe distinctly broader than right one as seen from dorsal side.

Female. In general appearance similar to male, though the 8th abdominal sternite is abruptly narrowed towards the apex which is broadly rounded.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Koto-no-taki, Susami-chō, Nishimuro-gun, Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 2–VI–2000, I. MATOBA leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂,



Figs. 13–16. Ventral sclerites of median lobe in male genital organ; *L.* (s. str.) *matobai* sp. nov. from Iseki of Nachi-Katsuura (13), *L.* (s. str.) *susamiense* sp. nov. from Koto-no-taki of Susami-chô (14), *L.* (s. str.) *susamiense* sp. nov. from Ichie of Hikigawa-chô (15), and *L.* (s. str.) *toyodai* sp. nov. from Senchiyogamine of Miyagawa-mura (16). Scale: 0.5 mm.

3 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype.

Further specimens. 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Ichie, Hikigawa-chô, Nishimuro-gun Wakayama Pref., Honshu, Japan, 17–III–1994, I. MATOBA leg.

The specimens obtained at Ichie are slightly different from the type series in configuration of the male genital organ, of which the ventral sclerite of the median lobe is more or less narrower. However, the difference can be regarded as infraspecific variation.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. The present new species is also similar in body size and facies to *L. shingon*, but differs from it in the following points: head more numerous and more coarsely punctured, elytra more closely and more shallowly punctured, abdomen more sparingly and more coarsely punctured, a pair of apical projections of the 8th abdominal sternite in male much more distant from each other, fused paramere distinctly divided into two lobes by a notch at the apex.

Bionomics. The type specimens were extracted by a Tullgren funnel from leaf-litter scraped in a broadleaved forest at Koto-no-taki of Susami-chô.

Etymology. The specific epithet of this new species is given after “Susami-chô”, in which is located the type locality.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *yokozekii* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Yokozeki-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

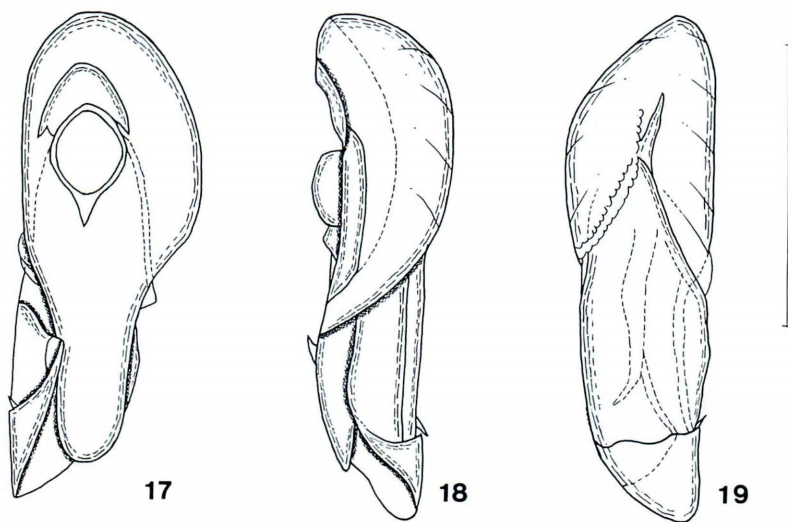
(Figs. 4, 17–19)

Body length: 6.6–7.3 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.7–3.9 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Similar in facies to *L. susamiense*, but different from it in somewhat smaller and narrower body, and the following points.

Male. Head subquadrate though slightly more narrowed anteriorly than in *L. susamiense*, somewhat transverse (width/length=1.17); surface covered with more sparing, slightly less coarse punctures and slightly finer coriaceous ground sculpture than those of *L. susamiense*. Pronotum similar in configuration to that of *L. susamiense*, distinctly longer than broad (length/width=1.19), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.51) and slightly broader (pronotum/head=1.08) than head, surface slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. susamiense* except for a median longitudinal smooth space. Elytra subtrapezoidal, somewhat strongly dilated posteriorly than in *L. susamiense*, a little more transverse (width/length=1.15), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.77) but somewhat broader (elytra/pronotum=1.06) than pronotum, posterior margin more strongly emarginate than in *L. susamiense*, surface more sparingly and less coarsely punctured than in *L. susamiense*. Abdomen elongate, each tergite more closely and more finely punctured, 8th sternite emarginate at the middle of posterior margin and longitudinally depressed in front of the emargination, surface of the depression almost glabrous at median part, each side of the emargination projected posteriorly, these projections depressed above and covered with similar rigid cilia to those of *L. susamiense*, 7th sternite subtruncate at the middle of posterior margin and depressed in front of the subtruncate part as in *L. susamiense*.

Genital organ elliptical. Median lobe widest at basal third and abruptly narrowed basad in basal fourth and so apicad in apical fourth; ventral sclerite broader than fused paramere in apical half, remarkably narrowed basad and gradually narrowed towards



Figs. 17–19. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *yokozeikii* sp. nov.; dorsal view (17), lateral view (18), and ventral view (19). Scale: 1.0 mm.

the gently rounded apex. Fused paramere shorter than median lobe, almost symmetrical, gradually narrowed towards the apex which is broadly rounded as seen from dorsal side; surface broadly and longitudinally depressed in spatular form as seen from dorsal side.

Female. Similar in general appearance to male, though the 8th abdominal sternite is gradually narrowed in anterior half and abruptly so in posterior half towards the slightly rounded apex, in front of which is a weak depression at the middle; 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Sugari, Owase-shi, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 13–I–1966, H. YOKOZEKI leg. Paratypes: 7♂♂, 6♀♀, same data as for the holotype; 7♂♂, 11♀♀, Toyoura-jinja, Kiinagashima-chô, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 13–I–1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg.; 7♂♂, 11♀♀, “Takatsukayamakouen”, Kiinagashima-chô, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 13–IV–1996, H. YOKOZEKI leg. The holo- and allotypes are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture. The paratypes are distributed to the above collection, the Japanese Serow Center, Komono-chô, Mie, and YOKOZEKI’s collection, Yokkaichi.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. Unknown.

Etymology. The specific epithet of the present new species is given after Mr. Hideyuki YOKOZEKI, who kindly supplied me with the specimens of the type series.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *toyodai* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

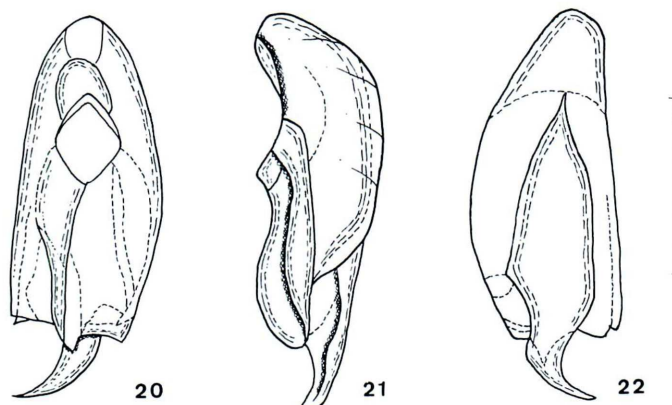
[Japanese name: Toyoda-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 5, 16, 20–22)

Body length: 7.8–7.9 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.4–3.6 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

Resembles *L. yokozeckii* in general appearance, but is distinguishable from it by the somewhat narrower body, different secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and the following points.

Male. Head subquadrate and transverse (width/length=1.13) though somewhat narrower than that of *L. yokozeckii*; surface more numerously, somewhat more coarsely punctured and more distinctly coriaceous than in *L. yokozeckii*. Antennae more slender and 6th to 10th segments more or less moniliform, 10th somewhat longer than broad (length/width=1.20). Pronotum oblong, less narrowed posteriad than in *L. yokozeckii*, a little longer than broad (length/width=1.13), apparently longer (pronotum/head=1.42) and somewhat broader (pronotum/head=1.12) than head, lateral sides almost straight except near anterior and posterior angles, punctures of the surface slightly coarser than those of *L. yokozeckii*. Elytra subtrapezoidal though less dilated posteriad than in *L. yokozeckii*, somewhat less transverse (width/length=1.12), distinctly shorter (elytra/pronotum=0.76) and slightly narrower (elytra/pronotum=0.96) than pronotum; posterior margin less emarginate than in *L. yokozeckii*; surface more densely and much more



Figs. 20–22. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *toyodai* sp. nov.; dorsal view (20), lateral view (21), and ventral view (22). Scale: 0.5 mm.

shallowly punctured. Legs somewhat more slender than those of *L. yokozei*. Abdomen elongate, each tergite slightly more sparingly and more finely punctured; 8th sternite semicircularly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, and subtrapezoidally depressed at the middle before the emargination, surface of the depression sparsely provided with blackish setae, except for glabrous medio-apical part, each side of the emargination forming a prominent part, apical portion of which is closely covered with short rigid blackish setae; 7th sternite subtruncate at the middle of posterior margin, provided with a shallow U-shaped depression before the truncation, surface of the depression more sparingly pubescent.

Genital organ elliptical. Median lobe abruptly narrowed basad in basal third, ventral sclerite widest at apical third and narrowed both basad and apicad, strongly curved to the left side, and forming a sickle-shaped part, the apex of which is acutely pointed. Fused paramere gently expanded dorsally in apical third and narrowly rounded at the apex as seen from lateral side.

Female. Unknown.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, Fudou-dani, Miyama T., Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 22–IX–2001, K. TOYODA leg. Paratypes: 3♂♂, same data as for the holotype. All the type specimens are deposited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Further specimens. 3♂♂, 4♀♀, Senchiyogamine, Miyagawa-mura, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 2–IX–1995, H. YOKOZEKI leg.

The specimens obtained from Senchiyogamine are somewhat smaller and narrower than the type specimen, and the male genital organ with median lobe is somewhat broader though the ventral sclerite is narrower than that of the type specimen.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Bionomics. All the specimens of the type series were extracted by a Tullgren

funnel from leaf-litter taken in a broadleaved forest at the Fudou-dani of Miyama-chô.

Etymology. The present new species is named after Mr. Koji TOYODA (=ARAI), who collected the type specimens.

***Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hirakuranum* Y. WATANABE, sp. nov.**

[Japanese name: Hirakura-kobane-nagahanekakushi]

(Figs. 6, 23–25)

Body length: 6.5–6.8 mm (from front margin of head to anal end); 3.6–3.7 mm (from front margin of head to elytral apices).

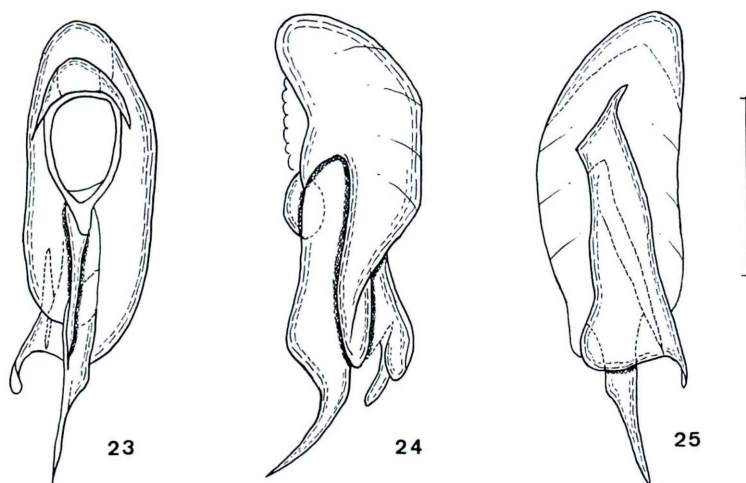
Similar in general appearance to *Lathrobium toyodai*, but different from it in the somewhat broader body, configuration of secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites and genital organ in the male, and the following points.

Male. Head subquadrate as in *L. toyodai* though more transverse (width/length = 1.15) and less narrowed anteriorly, surface more closely and less coarsely punctured than in *L. toyodai*. Pronotum more distinctly narrowed posteriorly than in *L. toyodai*, apparently longer than broad (length/width = 1.15), 1.5 times as long as and a little broader (pronotum/head = 1.13) than head; surface slightly more closely and slightly less coarsely punctured than in *L. toyodai*. Elytra nearly oblong, less dilated posteriorly than in *L. toyodai*, a little more transverse (width/length = 1.14), apparently shorter (elytra/pronotum = 0.73) and slightly narrower (elytra/pronotum = 0.96) than pronotum; surface slightly more closely and more superficially punctured than in *L. toyodai*. Abdomen elongate, each tergite more superficially punctured and covered with less distinct ground sculpture than that of *L. toyodai*; 8th sternite asymmetrically and semicircularly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, broadly and longitudinally depressed in front of the emargination, surface of the depression smooth and glabrous, each side of the emargination forming a prominent part, the left part somewhat longer and broader than the right one, surface of these prominent parts being closely covered with short rigid blackish setae, 7th sternite slightly emarginate at the middle of posterior margin, shallowly and U-shapedly depressed before the emargination, surface of the depression provided with similar pubescence to those of the other part; 6th sternite simple.

Genital organ elliptical and asymmetrical. Median lobe widest at basal third and more strongly narrowed basad than apicad; ventral sclerite dilated apicad, apical margin sinuate, left corner narrowly projected posteriorly and right corner broadly rounded. Fused paramere distinctly longer but much narrower than median lobe, abruptly narrowed apicad in apical third, which is shaped like a sickle as seen from lateral side.

Female. Similar in facies to male, but different from it in the following points: 8th abdominal sternite abruptly narrowed in apical third towards the narrowly rounded apex; 7th sternite simple.

Type series. Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Hirakura, Mie Pref., Honshu, Japan, 24–III–1992, Y. WATANABE leg. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, same data as for the holotype. De-



Figs. 23–25. Male genital organ of *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hirakuranum* sp. nov.; dorsal view (23), lateral view (24), and ventral view (25). Scale: 0.5 mm.

posited in the collection of the Laboratory of Insect Resources, Tokyo University of Agriculture.

Distribution. Japan (central Honshu: Kii Peninsula).

Remarks. The present new species is also similar in facies and secondary sexual characters of abdominal sternites to *L. yokozekii*, but is distinguishable from it by the following points: head less narrowed anteriorly, less transverse and distinctly narrower than pronotum, surface less coarsely punctured and more distinctly coriaceous; elytra nearly oblong, more closely and more superficially punctured; abdomen more sparingly punctured; male genital organ remarkably different in configuration of fused paramere.

要 約

渡辺泰明：紀伊半島から採集されたコバネナガハネカクシ類（甲虫目ハネカクシ科）。1. コウヤコバネナガハネカクシ種群。——コウヤコバネナガハネカクシ種群に含まれる種は、雄の腹部第8腹板に特徴的な第二性徴をそなえ、また交尾器は紡錘形ないし楕円形で、極端に左右対称な複雑な形態を呈することで、他の種群から区別される。私は紀伊半島で採集されたこの種群に含まれる多数の個体を検討した結果、5未記載種を見出したので、これらを命名・記載するとともに、新たに判明したコウヤコバネナガハネカクシの4産地を記録した。

1. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *shingon* Y. WATANABE コウヤコバネナガハネカクシ

この種は、和歌山県高野山を基準産地として記載されたが、その後、今日まで追加採集例は報告されていない。今回検討した個体の中には、奈良県春日山、和歌山県和佐又山、橋本市天皇神社および護摩壇山の4地域から採集された個体が含まれていたため、これらを新産地として採集データとともに記録した。

2. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *matobai* Y. WATANABE マトバコバネナガハネカクシ

この種は、和歌山県海南市春日神社の広葉樹林内に堆積した落葉からツルグレンファンネルによって抽出されたもので、外観はコウヤコバネナガハネカクシに類似している。しかし、頭部はより横位で、点刻がより密でより粗いこと、腹部の点刻がより粗く、雄の第8腹板の第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が明らかに異なることで区別される。

3. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *susamiense* Y. WATANABE スサミコバネナガハネカクシ

和歌山県すさみ町の、琴ノ滝附近の広葉樹林内に堆積した落葉から、ツルグレンファンネルによって抽出された本種は、マトバコバネナガハネカクシに形態的外観が類似している。しかし、頭部は前方により強く狭まり、翅鞘の点刻はより粗く、より疎であること、腹部の点刻はより疎で、より粗く、雄の第8腹板の第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が異なることで区別される。

4. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *yokozekii* Y. WATANABE ヨコゼキコバネナガハネカクシ

三重県尾鷲市須賀里町と北牟婁郡紀伊長島町の高塚山公園および豊浦神社から採集された本種は、色彩および形態がスサミコバネナガハネカクシに類似している。しかし、体は幾分、細く小型であること、頭部の点刻はより疎で、翅鞘は後方により強く広がり、後縁中央の湾入はより強く、点刻がより疎であること、腹部の点刻はより密でより細かく、雄の第8腹板の第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が著しく異なることなどの点で区別される。

5. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *toyodai* Y. WATANABE トヨダコバネナガハネカクシ

この種は、三重県海山町の不動谷の広葉樹林内に堆積した落葉からツルグレンファンネルによって抽出されたもので、形態的外観はヨコゼキコバネナガハネカクシに類似している。しかし、体がより細なこと、頭部の点刻はより密で、より粗く、前胸背板の点刻もよりわずかに粗く、翅鞘は後方への広がりが弱く、後縁中央の湾入も浅く、点刻はより密で、より浅い。腹部の点刻はよりわずかに疎で、細かく、雄の第8腹板の第二次性徴と交尾器の特異な形状などの点で区別される。

6. *Lathrobium* (s. str.) *hirakuranum* Y. WATANABE ヒラクラコバネナガハネカクシ

三重県平倉の三重大学演習林内の広葉樹林内に堆積した落葉をシフティングして得られた本種は、外観がトヨダコバネナガハネカクシに類似している。しかし、体が幾分、幅広で、頭部はより横位で、前方への狭りが弱く、点刻はより密であること、前胸背板はより強く後方に狭まり、翅鞘は後方への広がりが弱く、点刻はよりわずかに密で、より浅いこと、腹部の点刻はより浅く、微細構造はより明瞭で、雄の第8腹板の第二次性徴および交尾器の形状が明らかに異なるなどの点で区別される。

References

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